

MERCHANTS POUR INTO RICHMOND ON EVERY TRAIN

Get Together Theatre Party at Academy Is Great Success.

EXCURSION DOWN JAMES TO-DAY

Enthusiastic Reports of Sales Made, of New Customers and of New Friendships Show Great Value to Richmond of Better Acquaintance Week.

Program for To-Day

Visiting merchants will be the guests of the Trade Extension Bureau in an excursion on James River to-day. The steamer Brandon will leave the wharf at 11 A. M. and return at 6 P. M. Visitors should take eastbound Main Street cars. A registration committee will be at the wharf to issue boat tickets to visiting merchants. There will be music, refreshments and special entertainment features. The excursion being the chief social event of "Better Acquaintance Week."

Merchants of eleven States and the wholesale dealers of Richmond had a "get together theatre party" last night at the Academy of Music. Nobody was asked to buy anything. Nobody had anything to sell, but the prime object of "Better Acquaintance Week" was obvious. Friendships were made which will make for trade not only during this particular week, but during many seasons to come. All day yesterday was given over to the business side of "Better Acquaintance Week," and there were reports of big sales. A Greensboro man dropped in on one of the big flouring mills downtown and placed his order for 1,000 barrels for immediate shipment. The wholesale grocery houses perhaps had the largest sales of the day, supplying stock to merchants mainly in the Carolinas and points further to the South, reached directly by the railroads which spread out from Richmond as the fingers on one's hand.

River Excursion To-Day.
To-day has been set apart for the big social event of "Better Acquaintance Week," the excursion on James River, and the boat will leave the wharf at 11 A. M. rain or shine. Merchants who arrive this morning too late to register at headquarters at the Mutual Building will find a branch registration office at the wharf. Those who have already registered will be supplied with tickets on showing their badges to the registration officers at the wharf. Yesterday was the busiest registration day at headquarters in the Mutual Building since "Better Acquaintance Week" opened. C. R. Angel, chief registrar, registered forty merchants who had come in on early trains before the usual opening hour at 8 o'clock, when his associates arrived to aid in the work.

Special week-end rates from South Carolina points took effect yesterday, and the reports of a large number of Southern merchants will arrive this morning or during the day to-day. Trains will be met, and as far as possible visiting merchants will be induced to go on the river trip to-day, which will give a better opportunity for better acquaintance than any of the social events planned for the week.

Theatre Party.
The get-together theatre party last night was attended by an audience which occupied every available seat on the main floor of the Academy of Music and lined the balconies. Alvin M. Smith, as master of ceremonies, in the language of the merchants and manufacturers and two vaudeville managers behind the scenes gritted their teeth to think that so good a comedian should accidentally prefer the machinery business, even when he owns it, to a regular engagement on the boards. All that came good from the Broad Street vaudeville house was pressed into service to entertain the visitors, and there were some amateur acts which did well.

President T. M. Carrington of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the visiting merchants, and told briefly of the progress of Richmond, of its low freight rates fixed by water competition, of its water generated electricity, of its water generated electricity, of its current for manufacturers; of its trunk line railways spreading into all parts of the South; of its financial institutions, taking care not only of the merchants and manufacturers of Richmond, but also of many industries through the South. Proceeding in a serious way to enumerate some of

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CHANCES LARGELY AGAINST CLAYTON

Generally Believed That He Will Not Be Given Seat in Senate.

Washington, August 13.—Representative Jerry D. Clayton, when he arrives in Washington with credentials as the successor to the late Senator Johnston of Alabama, will find the Senate almost unanimous in its decision that his commission is not valid. The appointment of Mr. Clayton yesterday by Governor O'Neal, without express authority from the Alabama Legislature, is, in the opinion of nearly all Senate lawyers, a technical violation of the new amendment authorizing the direct election of Senators.

This opinion was reiterated to-day both by Democrats and Republicans, after further conferences over the situation. Mr. Clayton will be given a full opportunity to argue his case before the Senate committee, but members of that committee who have been

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WILSON, ANGERED BY EXPLANATION, MAKES HOT REPLY

Accuses British Foreign Office of Resorting to Subterfuge.

DEFENDS HIS ACTS AS AMBASSADOR

Denies Truth of England's Statement That Recognition of Huerta Was Due to His Congratulatory Speech, for Which, He Says, He Was Not Responsible.

May Be Dismissed

Washington, August 13.—When President Wilson read Ambassador Wilson's statement he was so incensed at its tone and contents that he promptly requested Secretary Bryan to ascertain through the British embassy whether the ambassador's report was correct, and tonight the dismissal of Ambassador Wilson by summary acceptance of his resignation to take effect immediately was under consideration by the administration.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, August 13.—Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson issued a statement to-day in which he denounced a subterfuge by the British Foreign Office's explanation which implies that Great Britain recognized Huerta only as provisional President and that subsequent recognition was due to the congratulatory speech of Ambassador Wilson to the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Wilson does not yet admit the authenticity of the cable statement of the British Foreign Office, but he stands by his criticism and challenges the British ambassador to produce the records of the State Department for the proof of his charges.

Soon after Mr. Wilson issued this statement he turned up at the State Department where he had a conference with Mr. Bryan, but it was stated that Mr. Wilson's views as to Great Britain were not discussed, but merely matters relating to the embassy at Mexico City.

May Demand Notice.
As the ambassador's statement was called very widely to-day, it is thought that it will demand notice from the British Foreign Office, and that office will deal, of course, with the State Department and not with Ambassador Wilson.

It is not according to diplomatic usage that the official of one government shall criticize the motives or acts of another friendly government, and Mr. Wilson's statements not only criticize Great Britain's motives, but seek to establish and prove the fact that Britain and Spain were the prime movers in the speech of congratulation which Mr. Wilson admits he delivered.

The important parts of Ambassador Wilson's statement are:
"If this statement really emanated from the British Foreign Office it is a violation of its traditions and with the character which it has maintained before the world for two centuries. I doubt the genuineness of the statement as it is a pure subterfuge unworthy of the British Foreign Office."

As there existed at the time of their reception only a provisional government in Mexico, the government of Great Britain could not naturally recognize nothing but a provisional government, which it did in exactly the same manner and practically the same phraseology as all other foreign governments.

That Great Britain was moved to recognition by its desire to assist in the restoration of order is most likely true, and I believe this factor was the determining one with all governments which followed the example of Great Britain, though most of them recognized the Mexican provisional government at a much later date.

The action of the government of Great Britain was in the slightest degree affected by the "celebrated" congratulatory speech made by me on behalf of the diplomatic corps.

Not Responsible for Address.
"This address was not drawn by me, but by the Spanish and British ministers at the request of the entire reception committee. I properly declined responsibility for the wording and in the form in which it finally appeared it was the expression of the views of the entire diplomatic corps representing governments which had none of them, at that time, recognized the provisional government."

"For more than a month after this reception the British government maintained an attitude of hostility towards the government of General Huerta, and when final recognition was accorded it came as the result of a complete reversal of policy. The governments of the other European powers recognized the Mexican provisional government some time after the recognition of the government of the United States, which they universally thought should be accorded."

The truth of the statement I have made here is of record in the Department of State at Washington, and doubtless also upon the records of every government accredited to Mexico at that time.

The administration to-day in every quarter exhibits the feeling that the policy of President Wilson will succeed in Mexico. It is unofficially stated that Mr. Lind reported to the government of Mexico that the Mexican Foreign Minister, Mr. Gamba, while this is not admitted by the State Department officials, it is understood to be true, and that there may be expected in a few days, perhaps tomorrow, an official statement from either the White House or the State Department describing definitely the nature, extent and limitations of Mr. Lind's instructions for presentation to the government of Mexico.

Bryan Going to Lincoln.
It is expected that Secretary Bryan will leave Washington on or before Saturday for Lincoln, where Mrs. Bryan

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LEADERS WORRY OVER PROGRESS OF TARIFF BILL

Talk Takes Up Time, and Little Is Accomplished.

CAUCUS IS CALLED TO DISCUSS PLANS

Some Way Must Be Found to Speed Work of Congress—Proposed That Recess Be Taken After Tariff Passes Senate and Currency Gets Through House.

Washington, August 13.—Discussion of the agricultural schedule and the proposed free listing of wheat in particular enlivened the tariff discussion to-day in the Senate. Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, proposing, in lieu of free wheat, a duty of 5 cents a bushel.

Action on the amendment was deferred, owing to prolonged debate, a fact which again aroused Democratic leaders to a realization of the necessity for some action to speed up consideration of the measure if possible. To this end, a Democratic caucus has been called for to-morrow, when plans for expediting the bill will be discussed, and a proposal will be made for an agreement that a recess of Congress be taken until November 1, after the passage of the tariff bill in the Senate, and the currency bill in the House. This, some Democrats assert, would induce Republicans to cut short discussion of the tariff, and would also overcome all Democratic opposition to currency legislation at the special session.

Same as Reciprocity.
Debate on the free listing of wheat came to a climax late in the day, when Senator Borah, of Idaho, referring to the counter-vailing duty which the Democrats have proposed, asserted it was the same as Canadian reciprocity passed by the Republicans to the betrayal of the farmers of the country.

"We have heard a great deal of discussion," said Senator Borah, "about the disposition of the present incumbent of the White House to enforce his tariff ideas upon Congress. I am not going to discuss that. I will only say that if the Republican Senators here had voted their convictions when Canadian reciprocity passed this body, there would not have been ten votes for it on this side of the chamber."

That was a disaster, a treacherous betrayal of a loyal constituency as a great political party ever had. Now we have the same principal as reciprocity embodied in this bill. It does not impair the Democratic party of inconsistency as it impeached us, but I believe it will have the same effect."

Reverting to England for an illustration of what free trade has done for the farmer, Senator Borah presented statistics to show that in 1866 there were 2,125,000 acres in wheat in England and only 35,000 acres at the present time; 1,877,000 acres in barley in 1866, and 85,800 acres at the present time. This ratio continuing, Senator Borah asserted, would mean the "ultimate destruction of the British empire."

Duty to Encourage Farmers.
"So long as the people are crowding to the cities and those congested centers are becoming depopulated day by day, it is the duty of the American government not only through this legislation, but in every other way to encourage the people to enter the agricultural field. I am in favor of paying a bounty, if necessary, to encourage the agricultural industry."

Senator Williams declared that he did not want to see the American government roll back in order to enrich the rich landlords. He believed and hoped the result of the free listing of farm products would lower the price of bread and meat and open the farmer's market to the fact that the Republican party had been fooling them about the virtues of protection for years.

That the Democrats are treating the farmer unfairly was maintained by Senators Gronna, Clapp, Borah, Bristow, Smoot, Sherman and others who participated in the prolonged debate on wheat. Senator Williams, in charge of the agricultural schedule, and Senator Shively, of Indiana, defended the purpose of the Democrats to put wheat on the free list. Against the argument of unfair discrimination for the farmer made by the Republicans, they placed the assertion that never was there a greater "bump" than the Republican claim of protection of the farmer.

When Tariff Hums.
"The American farmer," said Senator

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NO RELIEF FROM EXCESSIVE HEAT

Rains Widely Scattered, and Western States Still Are Sweltering.

Kansas City, Mo., August 13.—Light rains in widely scattered sections of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, to-day failed to give relief from the excessive heat which has gripped the three States for ten consecutive days.

In Kansas again was above 100 degrees, although over the entire State it was a few degrees cooler than yesterday. A few showers, which were not heavy enough to relieve the crop situation, were reported from Central Kansas.

A cooling breeze made the day more endurable than Kansas have experienced for almost two weeks. The maximum temperatures were reported from Junction City and Manhattan where the government thermometers registered 108. Salina, where a few

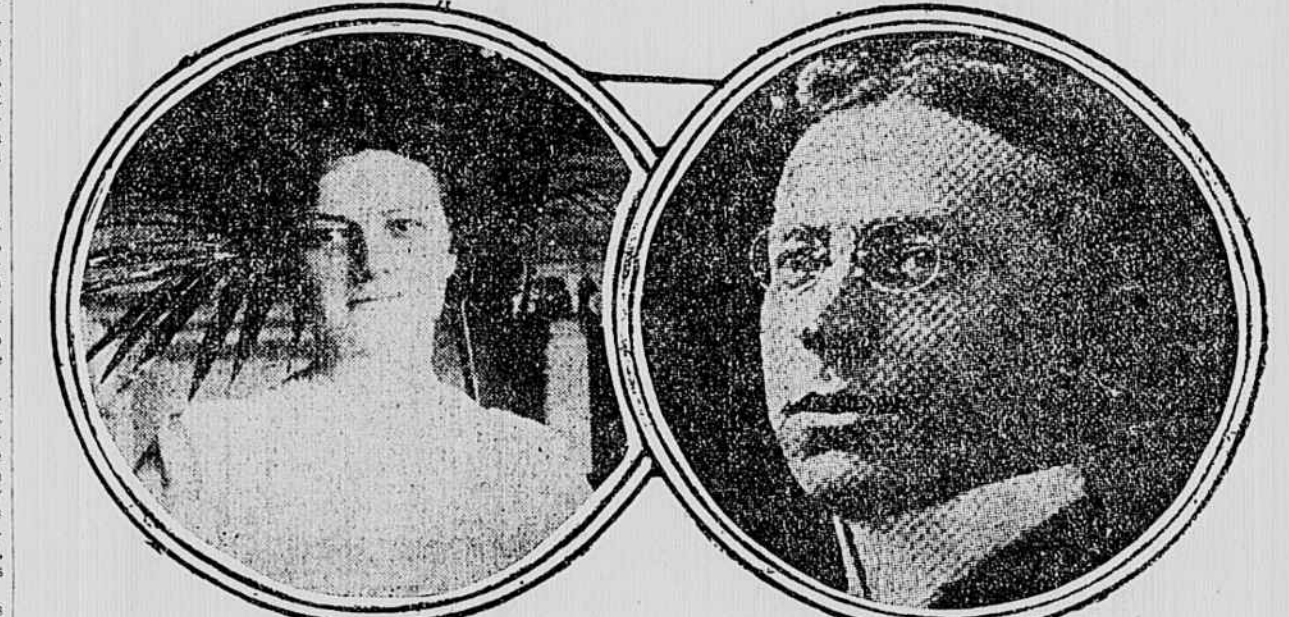
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SULZER, IMPEACHED, REFUSES TO QUIT, WHILE GLYNN CLAIMS TO BE GOVERNOR



GOVERNOR WILLIAM SULZER.

MRS. WILLIAM SULZER.



MRS. MARTIN GLYNN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR MARTIN GLYNN.

NO SUFFRAGE TALK, NO ORGANIZATION

Catholic Women Refuse to Form Society, Following Archbishop's Ruling.

WILL TRY AGAIN NEXT YEAR

Sabbath Desecration Scored and Movement Started for Wednesday Half-Holiday.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 13.—Baltimore was chosen by unanimous vote as the place for holding the national convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies at the closing session to-day. Officers were re-elected as follows:
President, Charles Denechaud, New Orleans.
Secretary, Anthony Matre, St. Louis.
Treasurer, H. W. Peckenkamp, Quincy, Ill.

The action of the women delegates in voting not to organize a national Catholic woman's union was still a chief topic in the lobbies of the convention hall to-day. While a lack of financial support is given as the main reason for the action of the women, it is reported from good sources that the main topic of the women at the closed meeting yesterday, when the negative vote was taken, was Archbishop S. C. Messmer's ruling that the women must not discuss the suffrage question. The women's organization was known to have been Archbishop Messmer's favorite idea for the last two years, and it also was known that he firmly opposed woman suffrage as an element in the proposed league.

May Try Again.
When the federation meets next year it is expected that another concerted move will be made to form the movement, whether suffrage is allowed to be debated or not.

Sabbath desecration of all kinds, and especially athletic, was severely scored in an address by Rev. Andrew E. Roche, of Boston. He said that commercialism made conditions such that the workmen had only one day of rest a week, and pleaded that a concerted movement be begun by the Catholics of America to bring about a national law providing for a Wednesday afternoon holiday for all kinds of laborers. He said that even if Sunday were the only opportunity for the laborer to enjoy himself, he had no right to do so, and that he was proud of the fact that he came from Boston, where the Sabbath was kept holy.

He called the textbooks of the State schools "lies," and said the teachers were bigoted and prejudiced, and did much to weaken the Catholic faith of the children.

The Associated Press, as well as the press of Milwaukee, came in for a vote of thanks by the convention for the fairness and fullness with which the convention was covered. Votes of appreciation were also given Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, Arch-

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EXPECTS REVOLUTION TO FOLLOW REMOVAL

BUY SURRENDER OF WU SUNG FORTS

Northern Soldiers Now in Command of Former Rebel Stronghold.

Shanghai, August 13.—The Wu Sung forts, which for some time had been in the hands of rebels, surrendered to-day to government troops. Negotiations for the surrender were made through Dr. Cox, of the Red Cross. The commander of the forts asked guarantees for the safety of rebel officers and a payment of money to enable the troops to return to their homes. He requested no terms for himself or for General Cheng Chi-Meng.

The admiral of the blockading warships accepted the terms, but when Dr. Cox returned for General Cheng Chi-Meng, most of the rebel officers and 1,500 of their men had decamped.

According to Chinese reports \$75,000 was paid to induce the forts to surrender.

Gets Railroad Contract.
London, August 13.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Pekin says that a Belgian syndicate has secured a contract to construct a railway 500 miles in length from Tatum-Pu, province of Shansi to Shan-Pu, province of Shensi. The new line will be routed via Tai-Yuang-Fu Shansi.

MOTHER RUSHES TO SON'S DEFENSE

Creates Commotion in Court When Leo Frank's Character Is Assailed.

Atlanta, Ga., August 13.—Further contradiction of the story of James Conley, who testified he helped Leo M. Frank dispose of the body of Mary Phagan after Frank had killed her, was made by Lemmie Quinn, factory foreman, at to-day's session of Frank's trial for the murder. Quinn swore he was at the pencil factory during the time Conley said the murder was committed, and talked with the accused superintendent in his office at 12:20, when the negro sweeper declared Frank and the Phagan girl were closeted together. Quinn testified he saw neither Mary Phagan nor James Conley that day.

Three character witnesses for Frank preceded Quinn on the stand. Dr. W. S. Kendrick, an Atlanta practitioner, also testified, characterizing as "guess-work" certain testimony by experts called for the State to establish the

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Sulzer Thinks People Will Not Submit to His Impeachment.

HIS FINAL APPEAL FAILS

Mrs. Sulzer Seriously Ill as Result of Strain She Has Been Under.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Albany, N. Y., August 13.—It was learned to-night that when Governor Sulzer sent for Senator Frawley last evening, it was to make a final appeal for peace.

"You know, Senator," said the Governor, "that this has gone too far. I didn't expect anything of the kind, and I don't believe you did. You must step back."

Frawley replied that he was sorry, but the thing was out of his hands, whereupon the Governor, shaking his fist, cried:

"If you impeach me, Jim Frawley, there will be a revolution in this State. The people who elected me will not stand for my removal, and you know it."

Her Condition Serious.
Mrs. Sulzer's condition became so serious to-night that Governor Sulzer wired to New York for a specialist on nervous diseases. The Governor then told his advisers, it was said by those who claimed to have knowledge of what transpired at the night conference, that under no circumstances would he allow Mrs. Sulzer to testify at the trial. It was said, on the other hand, that Mrs. Sulzer insisted, hysterically, that she be allowed to testify in her husband's behalf.

From one who participated in to-night's conference, it is learned that Mr. Sulzer has told his attorneys that he had absolutely no knowledge of the stock market accounts carried in the newspaper, and that he was brought to light by the Frawley committee. He told them that when the charges were first made he firmly believed that the "Tammany men had trumped up the accusations, and that he was absolutely sincere in his first denial.

Mr. Sulzer told the attorneys that after he had made his denial of the charges that he had misused campaign funds or speculated in stocks, Mrs. Sulzer made her confession to him.

This confession, the lawyers were first told, was made to Mr. Sulzer in the presence of Louis Marshall. To the other counsel who were at this conference Mr. Sulzer vowed for the accuracy of this statement.

After this confession by Mrs. Sulzer, his friends explained, his hands were tied, and that is why he refused to make answer to the charges of the Frawley committee when nearly every newspaper in the State was demanding that he explain.

Mad to the Core.
Mr. Sulzer insists that the impeachment defense be made without the co-

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Clash Expected To-Day When Both Attempt to Discharge Duties of Office.

EACH DETERMINED ON FINISH FIGHT

Senate Receives Articles of Impeachment and Trial Is Fixed for September 18—Mrs. Sulzer's Remarkable Story Fails to Save Husband, but Friends Believe It Will Help Him When He Faces Accusers. Neither Will Make Statement, Having Been Enjoined to Silence by Their Attorneys. Herrick Says Talk of Resort to Physical Resistance or Call for Militia Is "Merest Rot."

Charges Against Sulzer

Violation of six sections of the penal law charged to Governor William Sulzer in the articles of impeachment adopted by the New York Assembly. Among the offenses charged are perjury, larceny, corrupt use of the office of Governor and bribery of witnesses, summarized as follows:

Perjury—Filed a false statement of campaign contributions, "wrongfully, willfully and corruptly," violating Section 1620 of the penal law.
Larceny—"Stole" money and checks contributed to the campaign by appropriating them to his own use, in speculating in stocks, violating Sections 1290 and 1294 of the penal law.

Corrupt use of position as Governor—threatened to use his influence and authority to affect the votes of Assemblymen, violating Section 775 of the penal law; also of using his influence to affect prices on the New York Stock Exchange, violating Section 775 of the penal law.

Bribing witnesses—Induced Saxe, Colwell and Fuller to withhold testimony before the Frawley committee, violating Section 2440 of the penal law.

Suppressing evidence—"Practiced deceit and fraud and used threats and menace" to prevent the testimony of Colwell and Fuller, violating Section 814 of the penal law.

Preventing and dissuading a witness—"Willfully and corruptly" dissuaded Colwell from appearing as a witness, violating Section 2441 of the penal law.

Albany, N. Y., August 13.—With Governor Sulzer impeached by the Assembly and the date of his trial before the Senate and the Judges of the Court of Appeals fixed for September 18, the spectacle was presented to-night of two men claiming to be Governor of the State of New York.

As soon as the articles of impeachment, adopted at an early hour this morning by the Democratic majority in the Assembly, were presented to the Senate, shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, Lieutenant-Governor Martin H. Glynn announced his intention of occupying the Governor's chair.

Friends of Governor Sulzer declared that the Governor intended to continue in office, and would use every weapon in his power to maintain his position, on the ground that the Assembly had no constitutional right to consider impeachment at its extraordinary session.

Some asserted that the Governor would go so far as to summon military forces, if necessary, to prevent the Lieutenant-Governor from occupying the executive chair.

Judge D. Cady Herrick, who will act as chief counsel for the Governor at his trial, said to-night that "talk of resort to force is the merest rot."

Nothing Unbecoming.
"He will meet the charges against him in an orderly and dignified way," said Judge Herrick, "and will do nothing unbecoming the dignity of the State. He will engage in no physical scramble to assert his rights to discharge the functions of the office of Governor."

The Governor himself was silent. When, at 6 o'clock to-night, he left his office in the Capitol, where he had been closed the entire day, he was asked if he expected to return to-morrow.

"Yes, sir," he replied in angry tones.

So far as could be learned, no attempt was made by Lieutenant-Governor Glynn to occupy the Governor's chair.

POLICE SEEKING PRETTY BLONDE

She and Tall, Slim Man Believed to Know Who Murdered Merchant.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, August 13.—Efforts of the police engaged in tracing the murders of William G. Martin, the wealthy Toronto merchant whose body was found in a back room of a furnished room house at 452 West Fifty-seventh Street, centered to-night on a search for a pretty blonde, who had called herself a vaudeville actress, and a tall, slim man, named Johnson, who posed as the woman's husband.

This couple up to last Monday night had occupied the room in which Mr. Martin's body was found. They were then requested to vacate because of nocturnal visitors who disturbed other lodgers.

Several theories have been advanced as to the cause of the man's death. It was at first reported on seemingly good authority that he had met his death from stab wounds, but Coroner Winterbottom, after the autopsy at the

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